

<http://www.danubewings.com/safety-in-and-around-helicopters-passengers/> and http://www.bcforestsafe.org/files/gde_HPSG-2015.pdf

Approaching and preparing for helicopter takeoff:

1. Stay away from the rear of the helicopter.
 2. Approach or leave the helicopter in a crouched position from the front of helicopter and stay away from the rear of the helicopter.
 3. Approach from the side of the helicopter but never out of the pilot's line of vision. Pay attention to the slope and enter and exit to downhill side. (This provides the greatest distance between the rotor blades and the ground.
 4. Ensure all ignition sources are put out before approaching the helicopter including cigarettes, etc. If any pressurized container is considered for transport on the helicopter ask the pilot first. If permitted, they will need to be placed in the rear cargo hold.
 5. Carry tools horizontally, below waist level—never upright or over the shoulder.
 6. Hold firmly onto hats and loose articles.
 7. Never reach up or dart after a hat or other object that might be blown off or away.
 8. Wear safety glasses or goggles to keep dust or blowing items from contacting eyes.
 9. Never grope or feel your way toward or away from the helicopter.
 10. Protect hearing by wearing earplugs or earmuffs.
 11. Make sure all items (cargo) that you brought onboard are secured before takeoff.
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Pilot briefings:

The pilot pre-takeoff and pre-landing briefings are typically done before takeoff due to noise concerns. The type of operation dictates the some of the specific content of the briefing. All briefings should include the following:

1. The use and operation of seatbelts for takeoff, in-route, and landing.
2. For over water flights, the location and use of flotation gear and other survival equipment that might be on board. How and when to abandon the helicopter should ditching become necessary.
3. For flights over rough or isolated terrain, all occupants need to know where maps and survival gear are located.
4. Passengers need to learn what actions and precautions to take in the event of an emergency, such as the body position for best spinal protection against a high vertical impact landing (erect with back firmly against the seat back); and when and how to exit after landing. Passengers need to know the location of the fire extinguisher, survival equipment and, if equipped, how to use and locate the Emergency Position Indicator Radio Beacon (EPIRB).

5. Smoking should not be permitted within 50 feet of an aircraft on the ground. Smoking could be permitted upwind from any possible fuel fumes, at the discretion of the pilot, except under the following conditions:
 - During all ground operations.
 - During takeoff or landing.
 - When carrying flammable or hazardous materials.

When passengers are approaching or leaving a helicopter that is sitting on a slope with the rotors turning, they should approach and depart downhill. This affords the greatest distance between the rotor blades and the ground. If this involves walking around the helicopter, they should always go around the front—never the rear.